





To the Electors of Oxford County.

Again the opposition represent that the great addition of the number and capital of the State Banks has been the cause of this inflation of the paper currency, and that the addition was made by the friends of the Administration in the State Legislatures. Now we could show referring to the State of parties, and their votes in different State Legislatures, that, in each Legislature, when an increase of Banks and Bank capital was ed for, the opposition were almost unanimous in fact, and a great majority of the friends of the Administration were opposed; that whenever Banks were admitted in States where the Democratic party had the ascendancy, it was by the united strength of the Whig party and the votes of a few Democrats who were personally and locally interested in favor of the grant. But we cannot it unnecessary to show these facts, as these institutions had nothing to do with inflating the currency — we will show this. The paper circulation was at its height about the close of 1836, and the great increase of Banks and Bank capital was during the years 1836 and 1837, there having been but nine Banks chartered in the United States in 1836, and about two hundred in '36 and '37. Now we ask, what influence could

law from the receipts of Government and the act of Administration was merely executing that law—cause and circumstances connected with the removal of the Deposits it is unnecessary for us to notice; here its effects were temporary, and confined to the panic pressure of '34, and could have had no possible influence since the expansion in '35. The Sub-Treasury did have had no effect because, although recommended by the President and supported by the Democratic y, it is not yet in force. We have thus, fellow citizens, examined separately the proposed, each act of the present and former administration, bearing upon the currency, and have added facts and circumstances, well authenticated by us and figures, to which we challenge contradiction. We ask you, the unprejudiced of both parties, if those do not conclusively show that not one single act of administration, since Andrew Jackson's luck the accidental change, is obnoxious to the charge of having, in slightest degree, brought upon the country those dire evils which we are now asked to remedy by a change of policy; and we ask them if it does not clearly convict of avarice and fraud, those who, with so much vehemence, urge the extension and

In this last outrage of the U. S. Bank upon the business and interests of the community, where again were the leaders of the Whig party? Clamoring for its recharter, with all its sins upon its head, and only sympathizing with the people in their misfortunes that they might deceive them as to the cause; still warm in the shade against an administration that had sided *en masse* in an uncompromising war against this powerful enemy.

But notwithstanding they have been defeated in the acts of the expansion of '35, the community are still suffering under the effects of its derangement of the currency and inflation of prices. In those days of paper currency prosperity, ours was the best market in the world, for the country was flooded with foreign products and fabrics, that they might reap the profits of the ready sale advanced price which the increased amount of money in circulation had given them. At the same time the labor of the country was withdrawn from productive occupations, from furnishing articles for export, and confined in carrying out the wild schemes of speculation, and investment that the spirit of speculation had engendered. Imports huge—exports small—overloading the country with a wasteful productive capital in unproductive luxuries—luxury and extravagance; what could be their situation but debt—overwhelming debt—but at home

The leaders of the whig party well understand that the Democracy succeed in the approaching Presidential election, and retain their ascendancy in the State Governments, they will be able to carry out the form they have begun in the currency and financial affairs of the country—a reform, which, when tested its results, will so strongly commend itself to the public mind as to resist all efforts against it. On the other hand, that if they succeed, they can plant themselves so firmly upon the necks of the people by the establishment of a National Bank and other kindred measures, that no party can hereafter be successfully brought to bear against them. Considering, then, the great end which they are hoping to attain,—the subjugation of the political and pecuniary interests of the country to their permanent control,—with prospects of success, at least, not desperate, in their own estimation, and with a knowledge, too, that this is the crisis of the paper money power,—that now it must be for ever derelict or permanently fixed upon the counter,—and considering, too, the reckless, unscrupulous character of those leaders, who, we ask, can doubt the necessity of the struggle which we are approaching? Democrats, are you prepared for it?—ready, on all points, to meet and resist the rascality and falsehood,—the bribery and oppression, by which that contest will be characterised,—prepared

We have before remarked, that the principles which would govern, and the measures which would be pursued by the Whig party, if successful, are studiously concealed. This is literally true. Look, when you stroll, at their newspapers, their periodicals, their speeches, the doings of their conventions, all are so silent as the grave. Instead of spreading before you their political creed, and appealing to you by reason and argument for its approval, you are daily sickened and disgusted by their senseless cry, hurrah for the log cabin,—hurrah for hard cider,—hurrah for old Tip. The noise of their festivities and carousals is upon every breeze. Their cities are the theatres for the vain parade of log cabins and cider barrels, drawn in processions of the rank-parlor, marble-palace, champagne, and Burgundian, displaying gorgeous banners, emblematic of their charges against the Administration, and their interest in the industrious classes; the one as selfish, as the others are false. Yes, coin representations of cabins and barrels, sheets of pictures of Gen. Harrison in the different scenes in which he has figured, such as might, perhaps, amuse our children, are sent through the country, postage free, by honorable members of Congress, to the American people as electing documents. In thus addressing you, do they treat you as men of intelligence, of judgment,—capable of self-government, or as the mass of ignorance and stupidity, that federalism always believed you. Men that will be carried away by such appeals to their senses, their passions, and their prejudices, are unworthy the freedom that their sires bequeathed them.

So far is this system of non-committalism carried in the opposition, that even their candidate for the presidency, when asked by a portion of his fellow citizens the simple question, among others, whether he was or was not in favor of a National Bank, through

the Union? Democrats

MR. KENDALL  
To the People

dem. Under this fatal error, the  
 an an address or resolutions  
 the administration of their ex-  
 able movement throughout the  
 nation by a simultaneous strike  
 after an objection to the address  
 discovered to be worthy of re-  
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 their right to know the political  
 take him for better or for worse  
 To these means of influence  
 abuse of official station and  
 violation of the laws without  
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 its executive expenses, and ap-  
 throughout the Union; raising  
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 the most onerous of abuses, go  
 under a promise of reform, and  
 the law by actually franking it  
 talents, their privileges, and







